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PARIS CAPITULATION IS FIRMLY REFUTED; FIGHT STILL RAGING

Anti-Axis Reports Groundless—U.S. Tank Losses Mounting as City Embattled

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—Contrary to enemy reports on the situation in Paris, competent circles here declared that the report to the effect that the German general commanding the forces in Paris had conducted negotiations and surrendered the defense zone commanded by him is groundless. These circles ridiculed the fact because they said the enemy is unable to give the name of the commanding Reich general. They stressed that Reich troops in the Paris area are fighting with great doggedness against the enemy attacking from all sides. In this fighting, they added that the enemy lost 50 tanks.

It was also pointed out that the commanding Reich general has strictly refused to surrender and that bitter fighting is continuing against a numerically superior enemy.

Street Battles Continue

Severe street-fighting in the center of Paris and the outskirts into which the American tank spearheads penetrated from the west and south continued yesterday. Many parts of the French capital are ablaze. Armed civilians have torn up pavements and have erected barricades. Enemy tanks have penetrated as far as the interior of the city. Civilian traffic has been completely paralyzed.

German strongholds in the southern and southwestern part of Paris repulsed all attacks made by the American tank formations and by French rebels. The latter suffered especially severe casualties. Demands for capitulation were completely ignored by the Germans.

American tank losses have increased to 68 and casualties suffered by the insurgents who are doing most of the street and house-to-house fighting are steadily growing.

The first American thrust which tried to reach the outskirts of Paris from Versailles was checked between Sevres and Meudon while the American tank forces advancing along the road from Etampes to Villeneuve were brought to a standstill by the German heavy batteries at Choisy.

The centers of fighting in the French capital at present are south of the Seine near Eclos Militaire Montparnasse and at several street crossings of big boulevards. North of the Seine, particularly embittered fighting is raging at La Concorde and Etoile. Generally, however, the fighting took place in the suburban districts.

Foe at Melun, Vulaine Smashed

Meanwhile, south of Paris, American tank pressure in the area of Corteil and Melun and east of Fontainebleau was continued yesterday with undiminished violence.

American forces which were thrown back to their two bridgeheads at Melun and on both sides of Vulaine by German counter-attacks again launched attacks with the support of numerous bombers. German forces were, however, constantly engaged in fighting with the enemy forces advancing northeastward and eastward and launched some counter-thrusts.

In the Yonne sector, fighting was slow. Reconnaissance forces of the Americans which advanced from Sens to the north and east were held up or thrown back.

In the area of the Seine estuary, meanwhile, German disengagement movements continued while the German troops were engaged in bitter fighting with the Anglo-American troops following closely from the west and south. Between Berville Sur Mer and Malleville, the enemy forces were stopped at the steep banks of the Risle River.

Germans Hold Rouen

Bitter fighting also raged in the bridgehead established by the Germans south of Rouen which, though changing hands several times yesterday, remained in German hands in the evening.

Battle for the ruins of Elbeuf which was defended tenaciously by German tank grenadiers flared up again early yesterday morning. During the night, the bulk of the German formations in this sector effected a shortening of the front-line by some few kilometers.

The town of Rouen itself was again pounded with explosive and incendiary bombs by enemy bomber formations. Large parts of the beautiful ancient town were completely wrecked.

In the big Seine bend between Mantes and Vernon, the Americans in the area of Le Roche-Guyon once more attempted, after the strongest artillery preparation, to gain a foothold on the northern side of the Seine, but were repulsed with severe losses in men and material. Another attempt to gain ground eastward in the southwestern part of this bend near Vetheuil was likewise frustrated in a powerful counter-thrust which narrowed the enemy bridgehead there considerably. This sector was subjected to uninterrupted artillery and trench-mortar fire. German forces supported by the Luftwaffe also destroyed the remaining Seine bridges and the newly-built pontoon bridge between Mantes and Vernon.

Petain's Government No Longer Recognized By Spain and Turkey

Domei

MADRID, August 26.—The Spanish Foreign Office today, announced the withdrawal of its recognition of the Petain Government of France in consideration of its present condition.

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The Turkish Government, today, announced its decision to discontinue diplomatic relations with the French Government, says an Ankara report.

FACTS ON RUMANIA BARED BY MOSCOW

Soviet Radio Reveals 6-Point Armistice Terms—Rumanians Must Fight Germany

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—The Soviet Government, tonight, officially confirmed the new developments in Rumania as follows:

King Michael I of Rumania, on the night of August 24, announced the armistice between Rumania and the Soviet Government.

German forces bombarded Bucharest with high-angle guns and bombed the city's troop barracks.

Rumanian forces captured hills in the Carpathians and are presently engaged in fighting against the German troops.

According to reliable information, a group of Rumanians opposed to the Sanatescu Government are endeavoring to establish a new Government.

Alexandru Czetzianu, Rumanian Minister to Ankara, by order of the King and Premier General Constantine Sanatescu, on August 25, called on Sergei Vinogradov, Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, and reported that the King had replaced Premier Ion Antonescu, with General Sanatescu. He said that the new Rumanian Government which is the manifestation of national unity promptly abided by the armistice terms and has decided to drive out the German forces from Rumanian territory.

Soviet Terms Revealed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—That Rumania should fight against Germany in collaboration with anti-Axis nations was contained in the armistice terms signed between the Soviet and Rumanian Governments, it was disclosed in a Moscow broadcast regarding the latest truce.

The Moscow radiocast revealed that the Soviet Government, on April 12 this year, proposed an armistice containing six terms to the Rumanian Government headed by General Ion Antonescu.

The conditions of peace were:

"Rumania should sever her relations with Germany and join in the common war against the latter in collaboration with the anti-Axis forces including the Red Army in order to regain her independence and sovereignty.

"Rumania should reconfirm the Soviet-Rumanian border on the basis of the treaty signed in 1940.

"Rumania should make reparations for damage wrought by military operations and the occupation of Soviet territory by Rumanian forces.

"She should return all anti-Axis prisoners of war and internees.

"She should guarantee liberty of action of the Red Army and anti-Axis forces in any area within Rumanian territory in accordance with military necessity. In such a case, the Rumanian Government should offer unstinted assistance in regard to commissary activities by land, naval and air forces.

"The Soviet Union agree to the abrogation of the Vienna Treaty regarding Transylvania and will help liberate the area."

These terms which were rejected by the former Government headed by General Antonescu were accepted by King Michael and the new Sanatescu Government.

HUNGARY TO RESIST MOVES TO RECOVER TRANSYLVANIA AREA

Will Not Yield Inch of Ground To Rumania—Bolt From Axis Expected

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 26.—Hungary will not yield even an inch of her territory should Rumania attempt to recapture Transylvania, local political circles declared today.

With reference to Rumania's desertion of the Axis camp, these circles stated that the event had not come as a surprise because they had expected that Rumania might make a treacherous move at any moment.

These quarters expressed Hungary's resolute determination to defend even an inch of her territory with desperate armed resistance should her neighbor attempt the recapture of Transylvania which was ceded to Hungary by the Four-Power Conference held in 1939.

In this connection, reports from the frontier region indicate that all is quiet on the Hungarian-Rumanian border.

Martial Law Proclaimed

Domei

ZURICH, August 26.—The Slovakian Government, today, enforced martial law throughout the country, according to a Slovakian broadcast. At the same time, the National Peace Preservation Corps is reported to have been ordered to mop up lawless elements.

Neutrality Is Recognized

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—Recognizing Bulgaria's neutrality, the Soviet Information Bureau tonight published the following official statement made by the Foreign Commissariat.

Perven Draganoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, informed the Soviet Minister to Sofia today, on behalf of the Bulgarian Government, that Bulgaria had decided to observe strict neutrality toward the Soviet Union.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT BOMB FOE TROOPS AT BRIONNE

28 British Planes Downed in Raids Over Ruesselsheim And Darmstadt

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—Just before dawn today, several waves of heavy German bombers appeared over the town of Brionne, south of the Seine, and for about 30 minutes dropped innumerable fragmentation and explosive bombs on closely packed enemy troop concentrations. Enemy losses are estimated to be enormous.

Fast German bombers simultaneously attacked targets at Louviers, north of Evreux.

British bomber formations, which, after midnight crossed the German border and attacked several places in southwestern Germany including Ruesselsheim and Darmstadt were intercepted by German night-fighter squadrons which in concert with strong flak fire brought down 28 British bombers, according to initial reports.

During yesterday's daylight raids which were directed chiefly against targets in the Baltic Sea area, American air formations lost 27 planes including 19 four-engined bombers.

MIHAILOVITCH DISCHARGED

Alliance Between King Peter and Tito Officially Recognized

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—General Draja Mihailovitch, hitherto leader of the Nationalist-inclined Serb Partisans and for three years Minister of War of the exile Jugoslav Government, was discharged by a decree by King Peter II published today, according to a London dispatch.

Thus, the alliance made a week ago between the King and his exiled ministers on one side and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch on the other has been officially recognized.

To Smash Air Foes

A mighty formation of Japanese Army planes, somewhere over the Indo-Burma border area, roars its way across enemy terrain on the mission of destroying the British air force in India.
(Photo by Cameraman Nukikawa)

Mountbatten Makes Excuses for Lagging Of Anti-Axis Operations in Burma Front

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—After several days' stay in London, where he exchanged views with other leaders of the British forces concerning the military operations in the Burma Front, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, recently left for his post in India and all London papers today published Mountbatten's statement in a press interview given during his stay at the British capital anent the Burma operations, reported a London dispatch. The following is a gist of Mountbatten's statement:

"Many boats for landing operations were to be sent to Southeastern Asia but due to the development of the landing operations at Anzio and North France, those landing boats were dispatched to France instead of to Southeastern Asia, which rendered it necessary for the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia to conduct their military operations by means of a comparatively small number of boats in their hands.

"The Burma Front extended over a distance of 700 miles which is second to the Eastern Front of Europe only. The defense of the Burma front is indispensable to Japan's success in the current war, and the anti-Axis nations must recapture Burma in order to reopen the supply route to Chungking. In the Burma Front, the Axis and the anti-Axis forces are fighting desperately.

"Up to the present, the anti-Axis forces have inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese Army, though at a tremendous cost on their part. Since the beginning of this year, the anti-Axis forces in the Burma Front have sustained considerable losses, including 10,000 men killed, 3,000 missing and 250,000 men attacked by malaria fever.

"Meanwhile, the British eastern fleet has been greatly reinforced by some warships of the United States, rebel France, and Holland. Also the British-Indian navy is gradually increasing its strength."

PERMANENT STATIONING OF YANKS IN ICELAND HIT

Bjoernsson Voices Opposition To U.S. Stationing Troops After War

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Sven Bjoernsson, President of Iceland, who is now visiting Washington together with Foreign Minister Olafur Thors, today, expressed stiff opposition to the opinion that American troops should continue to be stationed in Iceland even after the end of the war.

Attacking some of the Americans who advocate the permanent establishment of United States garrisons in his country, President Bjoernsson reminded the press of the fact that when American troops first advanced to Iceland, an understanding had been reached that these troops would be withdrawn immediately after the termination of the war.

President Roosevelt received President Bjoernsson of Iceland at the White House on Saturday, according to a Washington dispatch. Bjoernsson arrived in Washington for a three-day visit.

U.S. NAVY REVEALS LOSSES

Casualties of 56,952 Suffered from War Outbreak to Present

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Regarding the personnel losses sustained by the United States navy from the start of the current war up to the present, James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, announced today, that 23,274 men have been killed, 19,615 wounded, 9,597 missing and 4,466 taken prisoners, according to a Washington dispatch.

COAL LACK IN AUSTRALIA PARALYZES RAIL TRAFFIC

Particularly Serious in New South Wales Due to Numerous Miners' Strikes

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Further curtailment of rail traffic throughout Australia has been enforced in view of the serious coal shortage which had been caused by the numerous coal mine strikes since July 28 in New South Wales, the Daily Telegraph reported from Sydney today.

It said that no less than 40 strikes of various sizes were reported since approximately a month ago which caused a loss of roughly 142,000 tons of coal.

The Sydney Daily Mirror in this connection stressed that "the entire war production must be replanned because we are producing only two-thirds of the coal we need for our war program."

De Gaulle Escapes Assassin

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—General Charles de Gaulle, chief of the French rebel regime in Algiers, barely escaped death today when he was fired upon by a would-be assassin at the entrance to the Notre Dame Cathedral, it is reported from Paris.

Argentine Minister Quits

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Dr. Alberto Baldrich, Argentine Minister of Justice and Education, tendered his resignation today which was accepted by President Edelmiro Farrell, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch. The reason for his sudden resignation was not revealed nor has his successor been named yet.

OUR FORCES ATTACK CHUNGKING TROOPS IN LEIYANG SECTOR

Fierce Battles Rage in Outskirts of Anjen, Chaling, Liling, Foe Admits

Domei

CANTON, August 26.—Regarding the war situation in Hunan, the Chungking military spokesman made the following statement in a press interview, according to a cable dispatched by the Chungking Central News Agency yesterday:

For the last one week, furious battles have been raging at various places in Hunan Province, but no significant development has been witnessed. On the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, south of Hengyang, a devastating duel has been staged while the Chungking troops are being subjected to violent attacks by the Japanese to the east and west of Leiyang. Simultaneously, in the outskirts of Anjen, Chaling and Liling, fierce fighting is now raging.

Southward Drive Likely

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Speculating on the further activities of the Japanese Forces on the China continent, a correspondent of the New York Times in Chungking writes that the Japanese Forces will most probably advance further toward the south in view of the fact that they have been concentrating war supplies in the area south of Changsha while showing every indication of striking at Kweilin and Liuchow. In that case, he continues, the American air force in China, will be trapped in the Yunnan area and its activities greatly hampered.

There is no indication that the Japanese have postponed their further advance in eastern China. At present, the Japanese, south of Changsha, are provided with powerful troops. Had the Japanese harbored no plan of striking southward, they would have removed their troops as far as the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway which runs from east to west via Sianghsiang and Pinghsiang. As it is, the Japanese have completed railway communications lines south of Changsha and stored enormous war supplies. Furthermore, by deploying their troops from the east of Siang River to the west, the Japanese are showing every indication of striking at Kweilin and Liuchow.

Will Trap U.S. Air Force

Should the Japanese advance southward, the American air force in China will be inevitably shut up in the Yunnan area and its offensive capacity will be shattered. In that case, the American marine corps and land forces, in their attempt to land on the China continent will be without the protection of American air forces and Chungking regular army.

In the present situation, it is apparent that the headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet cannot expect much aid from the Chungking forces, the correspondent further continues. However, the formidable fire-power of the U.S. task force will enable the Americans to land on the China continent with minimum sacrifices.

The Japanese move in southeastern China is rather perplexing. In spite of the fact that the Japanese have sufficiently strong fighting strength in the Kwangtung area, their northward advance has been limited to a small scale.

Why, he writes, is it that the Japanese are spending so much time in preparing for another attack? The Chungking troops who resisted the Japanese onrush for 47 days and the American 14th Air Unit which disturbed the Japanese commissary lines in the Hengyang operation, will hamper the further advance of the Japanese.

The Japanese offensive commenced in May, this year, is most important for them from a strategic viewpoint. Should the Chungking forces be shut up in Yunnan, Szechwan and other provinces in the west, the Japanese will be able to fortify the whole eastern area in China without much difficulty. It goes without saying that the further thrust of the Japanese Forces in China will consolidate a part of the defense ring around the Japanese mainland.

Kase Leaves for Berne

Domei

ZURICH, August 26.—Shunichi Kase, newly-appointed Japanese Minister to Berne, arrived in Chiasso in southern Switzerland on the morning of August 24, and left for Berne on the following day.

2 Enemy Aircraft Routed at Anshan By Japanese Units

Domei

HSINKING, August 27.—Coming from the China area, two enemy planes appeared over Anshan at 12:40 p.m. today. Harried by Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units, the enemy invaders fled in confusion without dropping a single bomb.

IMPERIAL AIR UNITS RAID KIANGSI BASES

Suichwan and Kanchow Airfields Heavily Bombed in Smashing Night Attacks

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 27.—Bomber Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force in China, Friday night, launched storming attacks against the enemy airfields at Suichwan and Kanchow in Kiangsi Province, setting ablaze one small-sized plane at Kanchow, besides blasting military facilities at the two airfields, although the exact war results were not confirmed due to the darkness. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Shanghai Raiders Repulsed

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 27.—At midnight today, three enemy planes raided the sector between Shanghai and Woosung but were immediately repulsed by the defense corps. In this connection, the Japanese Army and Navy Press Section at Shanghai issued the following announcement at 2 a.m.:

"At midnight today, 3 enemy planes raided the sector between Shanghai and Woosung and dropped bombs and incendiary missiles, but were immediately repulsed by our anti-aircraft gun fire. The damage sustained was negligible."

ARMY SCHOOL GRADUATION HONORED BY PRINCE KAYA

Imperial Gifts Granted 7 Honor Students at Sobudai Rites Held on Sunday

His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya was pleased to honor with his presence the commencement exercises for B-Class students of the Military Academy at Sobudai, Kanagawa Prefecture, held Sunday morning.

Arriving at the Academy at 9:20 a.m. the same day, His Imperial Highness Prince Kaya was pleased to witness martial arts demonstrated by the students at the lecture hall and then honored the graduation ceremony with his presence. Imperial gifts were granted to seven honor graduates by an Imperial Aide-de-Camp specially dispatched there. His Imperial Highness left the institution at 10:10 a.m.

STREET FIGHTING RAGES IN MARSEILLES, TOULON

German Panzers Rout American Tank Formations at Montelimar, Loriol

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—In southern France, heavy street fighting raged day and night with unabated vigor in Toulon and Marseilles. In fear of the strong enemy reinforcements which had been rushed to the fortified zone, German strongholds held their own, and only gave up ground, meter by meter.

Aside from these two focal points, American regulars in the Rhone Valley, together with French rebels, still tried to advance toward Valence. In the meantime, German detaching operations were carried out systematically under protection of German panzer formations.

Particularly embittered fighting developed at Montelimar and Loriol where German panzer formations in a counter-thrust succeeded in routing several American tank groups. At Loriol, several hundred rebels were encircled and wiped out in a rapid advance by German motorized forces. In their attempt to break through toward Valence, the Americans lost 12 tanks, three heavy guns and 14 lorries fully laden with ammunition and troops.

BLOODIEST BATTLES CONTINUE ON TINIAN, OMIYAJIMA ISLANDS

Numerous Flares Light Up Struggle Areas—Enemy Keep Up Futile Raids

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 27.—The Japanese on Tinian and Omiyajima Islands, according to latest indications, are now engaged in hand-to-hand fights with the enemy. On the night of August 25, the glaring lights of several tens of flare bombs were observed over the two islands.

A formation of 10-odd enemy planes attempted to attack Rota Island in the Mariana Group on August 25 but failed to achieve any results.

Enemy Raiders Smashed
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 27.—The enemy air forces are persistently continuing their activity over the northwestern part of New Guinea Island as well as the Molucca Group.

A formation of 40 enemy planes appeared over the Menoekwari sector in New Guinea, yesterday, while another group of 20 anti-Axis aircraft attempted to raid Babo on the same island. Simultaneously, another formation of 20 enemy planes appeared over Sorong in New Guinea.

Halmahera Island, Menado in the Celebes, Saumlakki on Tenimber Island, Davao on Mindanao Island and Tokobei Island were the targets of attacks made by several groups of enemy planes. However, all these foolhardy enemy attacks were smashed by the Japanese Forces on the spot.

Fierce Struggles Continued

In the central Pacific area, terrific fighting between the Japanese and enemy forces has been continuously developing on Tinian and Omiyajima islands during the past 30 days. Night after night under the glaring light of flare bombs, hand-to-hand battles have been waged repeatedly between the contending forces.

On the night of August 20, the enemy heavily bombed the Japanese position in the southern part of Tinian and the anti-Axis warships also carried out a bombardment which lasted for many hours. Three days later the anti-Axis planes carried out a bombing attack against Carolinas Height on Tinian Island and this was followed by a bombardment opened up by the enemy fleet. It is under such circumstances that the Japanese are gallantly fighting.

Despite the fact that they are battling under adverse conditions, the Japanese on Omiyajima Island are bravely defending their positions in the northern part of the island, engaging the foe in fierce battles.

Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group was visited by two large-sized enemy planes on August 23. The Japanese Units stationed there shot down one of the raiders. Intercepting a group of 19 B-24 bombers, Japanese Forces on Yiojima Island destroyed three invaders on August 17.

On August 22, four large-sized enemy planes attacked Minamitorishima Island but were repulsed by the Japanese there.

Day after day, the anti-Axis air formations persistently launched attacks against Menoekwari in the western part of New Guinea Island. In the six days from August 18, the number of enemy planes that came over this sector totaled more than 200.

At Babo on the same island, the Japanese destroyed six enemy planes in an engagement with 180 enemy fighters and bombers which attacked our position on August 23.

In addition, in the past week several groups of anti-Axis planes staged persistent raids on various places in the south Pacific area such as Kau Bay and Ternate on Halmahera Island, Morty Island, Namka on Buru Island, Menado and Bula in the Celebes and the Kei Islands. However, in face of our fierce counter-attacks, the enemy failed to gain any results.

Kavieng and the southern part of Bougainville Island also continued to be the center of the enemy air assaults during the past 10 days. In that period, an aggregate total of 70 enemy fighter and bomber planes appeared over the southern part of Bougainville Island, while 98 aircraft, including B-25's and carrier-borne planes, forced their way over Kavieng.

EVIL DESIGN SEEN IN NELSON'S VISIT

Paving Way of Initiating Imperialistic Economic Policy In Asia, Says Domei

The reported coming visit of Donald Nelson, Director of the U.S. War Production Board, to Chungking needs to be watched closely, Domei says in a comment on events in the world.

The news agency asserts that there must be another reason for the move to send Nelson to Chungking besides that of a desire on the part of the American Government to take advantage of his absence from the country to try to promote a solution of a vexed domestic question. That other reason is that America intends to use him in Chungking in a manner that will make things easy for it when it comes to operating an economic imperialistic policy of making a slave of East Asia.

The Domei comment follows:

It was announced by President Roosevelt on August 19 that Nelson and Patrick Hurley, Roosevelt's personal roving ambassador, had been chosen to go on a special mission to Chungking. The sending of Nelson abruptly developed into political question, and the upshot was that the President had to issue a statement explaining his position in the matter.

Army Needs Disregarded

The American public began to show apathy toward the war with an increase of the prospect of the conflict becoming an indefinitely protracted affair. It was not long before this state of things led to a universal demand for another alteration in the economic structure. At this Nelson came out with an announcement of his readiness to arrange for a portion of industries producing goods needed by the populace to resume operation. It happened that this step disregarded military needs, and soon Nelson found himself in a fierce head-on collision with the military authorities.

An editorial in the Washington Star of August 21 is the authority for the statement, which goes to confirm the clash between Nelson and the military authorities, to the effect that Roosevelt, who does not know what to do in order to end the dispute, is intending to "vanish" Nelson to Chungking, it being his secret desire to try to find some way of disposing of the question while Nelson is away.

There is another aspect of the Nelson versus military struggle. It is international, as distinguished from political which is what has been said about the matter. The question, from a point of view of foreign policy, is intimately related to the recent visit of Henry A. Wallace, American Vice-President, to Chungking and Nelson's trip to Moscow some time ago. Before he came into office, Nelson was a department store employe, in charge of the purchasing department of a big store. This antecedent of Nelson was in the minds of observers when they decided that something must be up the sleeves of the American Government when it decided to send him on a special mission to Chungking.

To those who have watched the doings of America, there is no doubt that Nelson's reported forthcoming visit to Chungking is proof of the assiduity with which it is pushing certain plans in East Asia. As to Vice-President Wallace, speaking in public in Seattle immediately after his return from Chungking, he mentioned the importance possessed by China as a country to be exploited. He told his audience that there was a special need for the Americans to keep in the forefront of their attention of China as a place of future American trade and financing.

President Roosevelt himself, in a radio talk on August 13, discussed the future of the Pacific area as a prospective market for American commodities. He stated with emphasis that the Pacific was certain to become the most profitable market in the world for American products. These are some of the considerations which make it difficult to subscribe entirely to the view that the sending of Nelson to Chungking is a step devised by Roosevelt with the sole object of making it help him in promoting a solution of a purely domestic question.

The world struggling for a new order grounded on righteousness should keep a close watch over the consequences of the move of the American Government to decide to send Nelson to Chungking for it is part of its plan to establish the foundation of an American economic imperialism intent on the reduction of East Asia to the status of a slave.

Aranha Reported Arrested

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Rumors are circulating in Buenos Aires that former Brazilian Foreign Minister Dr. Oswald Aranha, who recently retired from his post, has been arrested, according to reports from the city.

Press Comments

Sunday, August 27

CHANGES IN EUROPEAN SITUATION AND OUR RESOLUTION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—As repeatedly pointed out, the armed clashes in Europe are now entering their final stage, with the Soviet army conducting a major offensive in the Eastern front and the Anglo-American forces, keeping pace with the Red Army, are swiftly penetrating into Southern France, apparently with the intention of tightening their lines of encirclements against Germany. In addition to the armed offensive, the anti-Axis nations, ever since their success against Italy, have been strengthening their political offensive against the Axis and neutral nations in Europe. Turkey, as clearly announced in her statement, has discontinued diplomatic relations with Germany due to the pressure by the British Government.

We now hear of the withdrawal of Rumania from the Axis camp. This may be regarded as a success for the anti-Axis nations to set ablaze the Balkan tinder-box.

Of all nations in the Balkans, Rumania has been following the most difficult and eventful course. Though we cannot go into details her history, let us, however, point the fact out that, though a member of the Axis camp, Rumania has always been troubled by unsteady and complex conditions at home. Her withdrawal from the Axis camp is nothing but an embodiment of the intrigue by King Michael and his followers. Meanwhile, many citizens of influence have already established a new national government and have announced their resolution to fight to the last.

Strictly speaking, therefore, nothing definite can be said as yet as to the effect of the armistice reached between Rumania and the Soviet Union. Germany must have been fully informed of the internal conditions in Rumania, and, as she has openly announced, will take measures against the treacherous action of King Michael and his followers. We may even say that by the withdrawal of the Rumanians under the control of King Michael and other sneaks, the military position of Germany has been considerably strengthened.

We must, however, be prepared for possible development due to Rumania's withdrawal. It is even possible that the step taken by King Michael and his followers will give rise to many events bearing on the European situation. We must be prepared for the appearance of many unexpected events as the armed clashes and political war in Europe enter the final stage.

However, we maintain absolute confidence in the tenacity of Germany, renew our resolution to continue fighting until we have earned our final victory through extirpation of the Anglo-American nations.

DECOUX GIVEN FULL POWERS

ASAHI — French Indo-China, which under Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, has been strictly abiding by the orders from the Government at Vichy, has now been given full power over all questions of legislature, diplomacy, finance and war—a timely measure taken by the Vichy Government just before the removal to Belfort of Premier Pierre Laval and others. This is worthy of our special attention because, through the temporary measure by the Vichy Government, French Indo-China, though during the interruption of all means of communications between the country and France Proper, has earned for the first time various powers expected of an independent country.

The Petain Government, since its formation in June, 1940, has been the only legitimate Government of France, for soon after its establishment, it went through all the formalities required by the French Constitution. The full power accorded by the Vichy Government, therefore, is absolutely legitimate. Meanwhile, all the treaties and agreements reached heretofore between Japan and French Indo-China will remain perfectly valid. We expect that with full power given by the Petain Government, French Indo-China will expand and strengthen its cooperation with Japan and other countries of Greater East Asia, both morally and politically. In order that any treaty and agreement may exhibit their effect at their best, they must be observed with the enthusiastic support of all people of the countries concerned.

Japan's attitude toward French Indo-China has always been steady and fair. If the United States and Britain had been in Japan's position, they would have acted very differently. Japan's moral principle toward French Indo-China is unaffected by any change in the international situation. The measure taken by the French Government as stated above may be of a tentative nature. In view of the fact that French Indo-China is situated in Greater East Asia, we hope that those who are responsible for the fate of the country would do their very best to strengthen their cooperation with Japan by properly judging the special situation in which their country stands at present.

SOVIETS DISPERSED IN RASESKI BATTLE

Rumanians Loyal to Germany Continue to Counter Red Army's Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—Although the Soviet forces on the extreme southern wing of the Eastern Front gained some terrain to the south and west, as a result of the treason committed by the Rumanian clique around the King, and were thus able to get behind the German divisions, the Reich forces succeeded in getting their rear free by clever maneuvering of the front.

Heavy fighting ensued near the bridge across the Pruth at Raseski which was occupied by the Soviets. However, the battle ended in a German victory. By outflanking operations, the Soviets there were attacked simultaneously from two sides and completely dispersed. The Soviet troops in their panicky retreat lost most of their heavy weapons, including 13 tanks and, moreover, suffered heavy casualties. In addition, several hundred Soviet troops were captured by the Germans.

In another sector, German formations, after repeatedly repulsing the Soviet tank attacks, regained connection with the major German group and together they fought their way southwest toward the Carpathians.

Rumanians Active

In spite of the declaration of war by the royal Rumanian clique, no clashes occurred anywhere yesterday between the German and Rumanian troops. On the contrary, Rumanian tank formations continued to offer violent and successful opposition to the Soviet thrusts. Also, in various other front sectors, Rumanian formations assisted the movements of the German troops by clearing the roads for the Germans.

In the entire Carpathian forefield there was no fighting yesterday.

Further southward, the Soviet remnants at the bridgehead at Baranov were wiped out. Four Soviet tank corps and mechanized formations, as well as 12 infantry divisions which were sacrificed in the fighting from August 1 to 23, were thus lost in vain.

In view of this severe setback, the Soviets shifted the focal point of their attacks from the Vistula bend to the area northeast of Warsaw. Regardless of losses and difficulties, strong Soviet reserve forces are being brought up to this sector, thus indicating that a large-scale offensive will be launched shortly.

In the great battle southwest of Bialystok, the Soviets succeeded in expanding their offensive area between the Bug and the Narev, and intensified their thrusts. However, they did not come any nearer to their objective—a breakthrough to the east.

In the northern sector, all Soviet attacks were intercepted. They succeeded, however, in forcing a local breach near Dorpat and entered the outer districts of the town. Violent street-fighting is now raging.

Meanwhile, the German military authorities issued the following announcement yesterday evening:

"The Red Army, employing 12 to 14 infantry divisions and several tank units, started an offensive over a front 45 to 50 kilometers wide in the area east of Warsaw. It is estimated that the Soviet troops in this area total about 150,000."

CHERBOURG PORT USELESS

Foe Desperately at Work Clearing German Mines

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Cherbourg harbor is still useless for anti-Axis shipping, according to Vernon Brown, war correspondent of the News Chronicle, who stated that attempts are still being made by mine-sweepers to clear the shipping canal from German mines, according to a London dispatch.

The correspondent who wrote his report from a house overlooking the harbor said that clearing work is being done by mine-sweepers which are continually exposed to dangers from continual explosions. Even while writing his article, he stated that his house shook three times by explosions from German mines.

According to the statement made by an American sapper officer, conducting the clearing-up work, the task facing his men was exceedingly difficult since the Germans had laid mines of every size and type in the entire harbor area.

H. G. Wells In His Latest Book, 42-44, Mocks Hoare, Lord Vansittart, and Roosevelt

"H. G. Wells is still fighting the whole world, especially the middle classes from whose lower strata he comes," says a recent issue of the American Time magazine which contains a review of 42-44, the latest book by the well-known British writer, according to a special Lisbon dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

The article published in the Time magazine is as follows:

H. G. Wells has published in London his latest book 42-44, a 205-page treatise which the author describes as "strong meat for infants." He published only 2,000 copies, apparently with the purpose of increasing the annoyance of those who will not be in a position to obtain a copy of this shocking volume. Should present plans materialize, this book will not be published in America.

In 42-44, H. G. Welles in his usual forceful and edifying manner, lashes out at both individuals and parties. A few examples follow:

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain: "It is surprising that this contented, garrulous, gullible snob, after having been Secretary for Air, Secretary for Home Affairs, and Foreign Secretary, has now finally been installed as spokesman of Democracy in Madrid. It is not necessary to wish him ill-luck; he is what England made him. His proper occupation would be that of a reporter of society gossip for some stylish periodical."

Lord Vansittart, Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Foreign Secretary: "It is terrible to say things like this about a personage in the public limelight, but after reading Vansittart's 'Lessons Of My Life', I am inclined to catalogue him together with Sir Samuel Hoare. Though he may not be quite as stupid, he is, nevertheless, carved out of the same wood. In the face of what is happening in the world today, he seems to be as forgetful as a well-fed sleeping cat. Free from responsibility at present, he seems to speak his mind merely to let us know what a dullard he is."

The British and Americans: "Taken en masse, they have no philosophy. Their education is limited and sadly insufficient. Their knowledge of history—if one may call it knowledge—is nothing more than training in patriotic boastfulness and lies. Their religion, as far as America is concerned, is idolatry of the dollar as one of the sources of might, freedom, and the attainment of all things that make life pleasant. In the British system, this money-worship is complicated by an innate snobism."

Franklin D. Roosevelt: "Roosevelt, like Churchill, is a born war leader, but more accessible to constructive ideas than our own Anglified, Anglo-American Winston."

MORE FLYING BOMBS HIT SOUTH ENGLAND

Reconstruction Minister Says Damage Caused to Houses Is Biggest Problem Now

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The British Home Department announced today that attacks on London and other cities in southern England by dynamite meteors were continued from the night of August 24 till the morning of the following day, causing casualties and damage to property, according to a London dispatch.

Tour Wrecked Areas

Domei

AMSTERDAM, August 25.—Henry Willink, British Minister for Health, and Lord Woolton, British Minister for Reconstruction, toured London districts wrecked by the flying bombs, reports the British News Service. Lord Woolton said that the tremendous damages done to the houses were the greatest problem caused by the V-1. A tremendous army of men had to work for many hours. Since the statement of Prime Minister Winston Churchill on August 2, the total value in damages had naturally increased.

There are many thousands of people forced to live under very uncomfortable conditions and it will be necessary to relieve the situation before the winter comes. A tremendous task lies before the London authorities and the building industry.

Insurance Policies Gain

Domei

GENEVA, August 25.—A flying bomb hit a factory in Southern England on Tuesday afternoon, reports the London Times. The factory building was completely destroyed and fires broke out. The buildings and houses nearby also suffered. Workers from London had to be employed for rescue work. One of their camps, however, had also been damaged owing to the V-1 attacks and many persons were injured. The News Chronicle reports that the number of insurance policies taken out against V-1 attacks were rapidly growing.

The United States headquarters in Southern England was also struck by a flying bomb during one of the first weeks of the V-1 attacks, reports the Ottawa Journal from London. Numerous persons were injured and heaps of broken glass and debris had to be removed. The Tribune writes that the Germans with their non-stop V-1 attacks were tying down a considerable part of the anti-Axis air forces. If the hopes held out by anti-Axis circles as regards the striking power of their bomber squadrons were fulfilled, no single V-1 starting base would not be operating. In view of the continuous V-1 attack on London and England, it proves that all means to counteract the V-1 are insufficient.

Late Dr. Tanaka Honored

Dr. Hozumi Tanaka, President of Waseda University, who passed away on Tuesday, has been posthumously raised to the Senior Grade of the Fifth Court Rank, in recognition of his meritorious services in the educational field, it was announced on Saturday. At the same time, Imperial offerings were granted to the deceased.

ATLANTIC CHARTER IS VIOLATED AGAIN

Aim of Anti-Axis to Use Force For Selfish Aim to Dominate World Is Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—Assuming the right to treat any other Power, which does not meet with their approval, as an "element of unrest" and to use force against such a Power, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain have agreed on a common platform, German political circles declared recently in their comments on the opening addresses delivered at the Postwar Security Conference now in progress at Dumbarton Oaks. The application of force as the fundamental principle in the postwar policy is grossly contradictory to every principle laid down in the Atlantic Charter, it is added.

There is no doubt, it is further stated, that the members of the Dumbarton Oaks conference will do everything possible to come to some definite agreement, since not only President Roosevelt but the Soviets and the British as well are interested in influencing the American people toward Roosevelt's reelection.

The statement made by the British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, in the opinion of Berlin political circles shows the British desire to avoid being tied down in a moment of weakness to any fixed line.

Soviet Delegate Disagrees

Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate, showed by his speech that there is no unanimity in regard to the anti-Axis postwar policy. Gromyko, for instance, failed to fall in with the idea of establishing a joint police force. Instead, he advocated the principle of every Power using its own military and other means according to individual necessities.

The Dumbarton Oaks conference, in reality, aims at nothing less than the finding of a platform on which the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union can agree on the ways and means of securing world domination for themselves and of realizing their purely imperialistic aims.

The question of an all-out world appeasement in the postwar period is an entirely inferior issue. The U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, declared that the maintenance of peace was in the interest of everyone. He added that this issue was of such vital importance that all differences of opinion between the nations would have to be settled peacefully.

Prevented a Settlement

Berlin political circles, in this connection, point out that today at the end of the fifth year of the second World War, it seems opportune to recall that this very principle has always been advocated by Germany. Germany's enemies, on the other hand in order to have an excuse for starting the second World War, had done everything in their power to prevent a settlement of the Polish-German issue.

Meanwhile, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today said that the so-called World Security Conference started on entirely wrong assumptions which will soon prove illusionary. He declared that the Powers represented at the conference have assumed that the present military successes of the anti-Axis will decide this war and that victory is already within reach, but, the spokesman pointed out, they will soon be forced to realize that their assumptions are completely wrong and that all plans for a post-war organization will collapse.

Since the first discussions among the various Powers on the problem of a postwar organization have already revealed certain discrepancies which will likely become still more manifest during the course of further discussions. German political circles believe that the anti-Axis Powers will find great difficulties in carrying out their plans.

GOEBBELS STEPS UP REICH WAR EFFORT

Restricts Cultural Life— Decrees Closure of Places Of Entertainment

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—To bring about a greater concentration of national strength toward the total war effort, a new decree has been announced by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister and concurrently Chief Administrator of the Total War Effort, and will be put into immediate effect as follows:

1) All theatres, music halls, cabarets and theatrical schools are to be closed from September 1st. All circus shows with the exception of a few which will be kept going in order to preserve the valuable animals, will also be closed. All orchestras as well as schools and colleges of music with the exception of a few needed for radio performances, will be discontinued.

2) All art exhibitions, art contests, academies and art colleges as well as private art schools will also be closed. All persons thus set free, will be employed in the armament industry or will join the Wehrmacht. All editions of fine art literature and fiction books of natural science will be suspended. Technical books and books of natural science as well as schoolbooks, certain political standard books and books on war technique will not be affected by this measure. The number of daily newspapers will be curtailed.

3) Illustrated weeklies with the exception of the Illustrierter Beobachter and the Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung will cease publication. The National Socialist institution "Strength through Joy" will cease its special activity of looking after the troops. In consequence some 200 traveling theatrical companies will be dissolved. All "Strength through Joy" offices and Artists' Homes in the occupied territories will be closed.

4) All professional schools, household schools and commercial colleges which have no direct bearing on the war effort, will be closed. Universities, too, will be subjected to far-reaching restrictions in compliance with the necessities of the total war effort. Beginning with the 26, ration card period on October 16, a new collective food ration card will be issued for bread, meat, fat, etc. Thus nearly 300,000,000 ration cards will saved during every ration period.

5) In order to fully utilize labor all persons employed in public administration and industrial offices, must work 60 hours weekly. Persons thus set free by this increase in working hours will join the Wehrmacht or armament industry. With immediate effect all holidays, vacations, etc., shall be temporarily cancelled. Women over 50 and men over 60 will not be affected.

Any infringement of this new decree will be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine. Particularly malicious infringements will be punishable with hard labor or a death penalty. Careful measures will be taken to make a just distribution of all burdens of the war effort.

Cancels Trip to America

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Enraged over America's attitude toward the Palestine issue, the Regent of Iraq cancelled his scheduled visit to the United States and, instead, is planning a visit to London accompanied by former Iraqi Premier, Nuri Said, according to a Bagdad dispatch received here.

King Succeeds Wilson

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The appointment of Lieutenant-Commander R. A. King as Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, replacing Charles B. Wilson who has suddenly resigned, was announced by the U.S. Government, according to a Washington dispatch.

Koo Reaches New York

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, arrived in New York today to attend the Anglo-American-Chungking conference at Dumbarton Oaks, according to information reaching here.

Mountbatten Is Hurt, Nearly Lost Eyesight During Inspection Trip

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—That Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, was recently wounded and nearly lost his eyesight, was revealed for the first time recently by a NBC special correspondent on the Indo-Burma front, according to a New York dispatch. He reported that according to authoritative sources Mountbatten during an inspection trip suffered a jab in the eye by a tree branch. The loss of one eye was believed almost certain but due to a successful operation, early recovery is expected.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 26

West of the lower Seine our divisions in narrowed bridgehead positions repulsed all enemy attacks. There was particularly heavy fighting at Elbeuf which was seized temporarily by the enemy who, however, was thrown out again in counter-attacks and a fierce battle is still raging there. German bombers last night made concentrated attacks on enemy troops massed in Brionne.

Northwest of Paris an attempt made by an enemy battalion to cross the river was foiled. The enemy, yesterday, with major forces entered the southern part of the city where street fighting took place throughout the day. The enemy suffered severe casualties and lost more than 50 tanks.

South of Paris the enemy at some points between Corbeil and Montereau succeeded in crossing the Seine and in widening his bridgeheads after hard fighting. East of Yonne, enemy scouting forces are moving toward the southeast.

German patrol vessels off the western French coast damaged three enemy destroyers and one E-boat.

Our garrison forces at fortified points in the fighting areas of Toulon and Marseilles are still holding their own in a heavy struggle against strong enemy attacks. In the Rhone Valley severe fighting is in progress with enemy mechanized formations which are trying to intercept our movements toward the direction of Lyons.

One enemy destroyer and one corvette were torpedoed by our naval forces in the waters off the southern French coast.

Retaliation fire against London is being continued.

In Italy the enemy made several unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts in the Arno sector. Minor enemy attacks on the Adriatic coast were smashed. The Communists have suffered heavy casualties in a major enterprise launched against partisan shipping in the Aegean Sea. One hundred and forty-two enemy coastal vessels and sailing ships were destroyed or seized.

In the Rumanian sector of the Eastern Front our divisions defending themselves against numerous Soviet attacks are detaching themselves toward assigned areas. In Moldavia German panzer troops and Rumanian troops loyal to Germany dispersed several enemy attacks on August 24.

Meanwhile, in the Bucharest area, as well as in the city itself, repeated attacks made by the traitor forces were repelled. Between the Carpathians and the Vistula, Soviet attacks launched on a wide front were foiled. The Soviets in the area between the Vistula and the Narev extended their attacks to additional sectors but were repulsed in hard fighting. In some of the salients the Soviets were checked in counter-attacks.

Violent Soviet attacks west of Mohdon and east of Valk were broken by stiff resistance offered by our forces which inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. A fierce struggle is raging for Dorpat.

German battleplane squadrons participated in these fights and destroyed 28 enemy tanks as well as more than 100 motor vehicles.

Eighty-seven enemy aircraft were downed yesterday over the Eastern Front in aerial combats by the Luftwaffe. German bomber and battleplane formations made devastating night attacks on Soviet supply lines west of Lake Pleskau.

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GERMANS FIGHTING FOE AT BUCHAREST

Steps Taken to Contact Besieged Legation—Reich Reinforcements Outside Capital

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—German forces in Bucharest are engaged in fierce fighting with formations of the Rumanian armed forces siding with King Michael, it was stated by the German military spokesman today.

A large part of the crack Rumanian troops, however, together with the Germans are fighting against the Red Army forces, he said, while other formations siding with the Soviet army are being fought and disarmed by German troops.

Counter-Steps Said Taken

German Foreign Office authorities, today, told the foreign press corps that necessary measures were being taken to effect contact with the German Legation in Bucharest which has been encircled by Rumanian forces and police corps.

The Wilhelmstrasse authorities revealed that the German forces in Bucharest were putting up obstinate resistance against Rumanian troops and that powerful German units were trying hard to penetrate into the city to effect contact with them.

These authorities expressed confident hope that some measure will be found to nullify the treachery of the Rumanian traitors which, they said, is quite rare in diplomatic history. The latest act of treachery will bring tragic misfortune to the Rumanian people in the near future, they declared adding that the Rumanian King will find it unavoidable to take refuge in some foreign country.

The measures already taken by the Reich to counter Rumanian treason will be made public in a German High Command communique within a few days, it was said. The German authorities added that up to the present, no step has been taken against the Rumanian Legation in Berlin.

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PAPERS CONFIDENT OF GERMAN POWER

Reich Will Weather Present Crisis Is Unanimous Opinion Of Tokyo Editorials

Profound confidence in the German power of weathering the present storm on all of her war fronts was expressed by the majority of the editorials of the principal Tokyo dailies during the week ending August 24.

Other important topics of comments were, the character of war on the Chinese mainland, the restoration of East Asia, the penetration of American power into Chungking, Turkey's diplomatic severance with Germany, the problems of France, and existing conditions in the enemy countries.

In an editorial entitled, "Intensification of the European War Fronts and the Decisive War in East Asia," the Tokyo Shimbun points out that despite the difficulties now confronting Germany her present position is much better than her position during World War I. The paper warns against any rash judgment as to the future of the European war, saying that those who believe that Germany will submit to the enemy in the near future are victims of enemy propaganda. The journal believes that those who consider that the adverse development in the European war situation for the Axis camp will affect the situation in East Asia are defeatists who must not be tolerated. There should be not a single Japanese subject worried over the future of our war situation because of the changing situations in the European war fronts, the journal concludes.

Taking up the Anglo-American landing operations in Southern France, the Yomiuri-Hochi observes that these operations have marked a new stage in the development of the Western Front. After stating that if the Anglo-American forces in Northern and Southern France should make contact, they will establish an encirclement against Germany, the paper goes on to state that it does not doubt the capability of the Germans to make a glorious counter-offensive to offset their present temporary setbacks on both the Eastern and Western Fronts and expresses its profound confidence in final German victory.

Confident of Reich Power

After dwelling in detail on the progress of the war situation in Northern France, the Asahi declares that it is unshakably convinced in the capability of the German High Command to deal with the serious situation and in the power of the undaunted Reich forces to turn the tide of war in their favor. The paper points to the consolidation of the German national structure which has been effected following the recent attempt on the life of the Reichsfuehrer, and declares that similar success also must be made on the war front. The paper hopes that the perfect cooperation among the German Army, the Reich Government and the people will finally bring about victory over the anti-Axis nations.

The Tokyo Shimbun pays glowing tribute to the German racial power which, it believes, is the very spring of their power shown in the present crisis for that country. "Germany is facing a great crisis and difficulty," the paper says, "but we feel that the spring of her power will never run dry. The German organizing power, her scientific strength, the political ingenuity of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, his perfect management of war conduct, all constitute the spring of German power. This spring comes from the very German race. It is shown everywhere, in the battlefield as well as on the home front."

The Mainichi takes up the Turkish situation and declares that after five years of the European War, the leaders at Ankara came to act against the fundamental policy of Turkey, namely, the simultaneous enforcement of the good neighbor policy and autonomous diplomacy. The journal believes that Turkey has shouldered a great responsibility by severing relations with Germany inasmuch as she has trampled upon the good-will of the latter and has permitted the interference of the Anglo-Americans in her own problems, especially in connection with the right of supervision over the Dardanelles. After pointing out the Anglo-American plots and intrigues against Turkey and the fact that her disruption of relations with Germany will not prove beneficial to her own national interests, the journal states that by the Anglo-American recognition of Soviet right to supervise the straits in exchange for the solution of the Polish exile regime problem, the Soviet Union has put one over on the Anglo-Americans. The paper, however, believes that the Anglo-Americans will not suffer any real loss by such a diplomatic bargain with the Soviet Union and that it is Poland and Turkey that are the real sufferers.

Petain Government Praised

The Asahi takes up the problems of France. After saying that although France once was one of the first class Powers of the world she is now barely able to keep her very territory, and advises that country to decide on her basic policy from her geographical and racial standpoints and thus to maintain her own independence instead of depending on other nations in her present crisis. The paper praises the attitude of the Vichy Government under Marshal Petain which is steadfastly adhering to an independent policy despite the ever-changing European situation, and predicts that much will depend on the spiritual endeavors of the French people during the present critical situation. The paper ends its comment by admonishing the French people not to be abject in their attitude and never to submit themselves to the invaders.

The Mainichi makes a comparison between those who have capitulated to Germany and those capitulating to the Anglo-Americans, by way of showing that the former have been permitted to participate in the construction of a new European order together with Germany. The mistreatment of those who surrendered to the Anglo-American nations is best illustrated by example of the Badoglio regime, according to the opinion of the paper. The paper points out the recent remarks of Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Britain "will gradually fry Italy with Italy's own fat," and says: "There is no fool who believes that a nation can only pay indemnity and submit itself to the enemy and that this will settle everything. But if there be any such a person, he should see the present example of Italy. President Roosevelt expressed his true sentiments recently when he said that he would not rest content until they have squeezed everything out of Japan and Germany. All those would-be traitors should profit by the Italian example."

Americans Tired of War

The Tokyo Shimbun refers to the prevailing belief among the Americans for a short termination of the war. The paper believes that this comes so much from those fanatics who blindly believe in American victory as from those who have become tired of the war. In another editorial, the same journal points to the fact that American war production has hit the bottom, especially in connection with aircraft and ships.

The Mainichi takes up the recent speech of Winston Churchill in which he stated that the Anglo-Americans have lost much of their ideological offensive power. The paper points out that the enemy have already buried the Atlantic Charter and their inhuman and cruel formula of warfare has been exposed. The paper concludes by saying that the enemy have been shedding their garments one after another and exposed their real selves.

The Tokyo Shimbun clarifies that the fighting on the Chinese mainland is a war between Japan and the United States instead of between Japan and Chungking. The paper declares that the air battle in China has been an American-Japanese battle from the very start and that a similar ground battle is being waged near Hengyang and on the Sino-Burmese frontiers. The journal says that Japan being both a maritime and continental nation, the enemy realize that attacks should be made on Japan from both sea and on the continent. The United States must open up a highway across the Pacific in order to wage a decisive land war on the Chinese mainland, the paper says, but there is the Imperial Combined Fleet in the way of the realization of such a strategy while our Expeditionary Forces in China form a great wall which can never be overcome by any United States army.

CONDITIONS WORSENING IN ITALY UNDER BONOMI

Many Vital Plants Destroyed; Vatican Plans Resuming Papal Transport Fleet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—Latest reports on the state of affairs in Bonomi Italy are terrible, declared the Roman correspondent of Goetesborgs Handels-och Sjoefartstidning. He said that most of the important factories have been destroyed while civilian transports are completely insufficient everywhere and electric power supply is so small that a crisis faces the state.

He also added that 5,000 uniforms and 50,000 pairs of old boots were distributed among the Italian workers. Lorries for food transports are lacking and the food supply of Rome is worse than ever before. Tuberculosis among children is increasing and half of the new-born are dying.

The Vatican is again contemplating resuming its old plan of a papal transport fleet which is intended to ply between the Iberian Peninsula and Italy.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

(Continued From Last Week)

Only two of them, Sub-Lieutenant Hasegawa and Superior Warrant Officer Kadota were away from their posts. But their bodies were found near the place where the gasoline pipe had broken. Those two had evidently left their posts to go and attempt to stop the flow of gasoline, and had suffocated to death.

As their gaze fell upon this scene, so eloquently revealing the heroic death of each and every man, the tears flowed unchecked from the eyes of Commander Yoshikawa and First Lieutenant Nakashiro.

"All's well!"—simple and brief though these words were, they covered all that filled the minds of the Commander and the First Lieutenant as they witnessed the never-to-be-forgotten scene down in that luckless No. 6.

Each of the brave officers and men who had died so heroically, was covered with a blanket and taken on board the Toyohashi. Without shame, the crew of that ship wept as they dressed each of the fourteen in a new uniform. When the Toyohashi quietly entered Kure Harbor with its sad burden, all available vessels by special order of the Commander-in-Chief, were out to pay their deepest respects.

A note which was found in Captain Sakuma's pocket called forth little notice at the time, for it was believed to be a private letter to his family. However, it was soon revealed to be a document vividly describing in detail the operations of No. 6 from the time it submerged until its tragic end. It was truly the greatest testament known in history! Indeed, so vividly did it reveal the victory of the men's sense of duty over fear of death that, to the readers, it was difficult to believe such a document could have been written under those circumstances.

As the submarine began to sink, the lights had gone out. By the faint glow that came through the peep-hole, First-Lieutenant Sakuma, panting and gasping for breath, in the gas-filled room, had finished his immortal document. In detail, he had written the cause of the submersion, giving his observations and impressions clearly that, in future, such tragedies might be avoided. To the last, his sense of duty and love for his subordinates and deep respect for his seniors—all were most clearly expressed. He was, indeed, a 'super-man.' At the time of his death he was only 31 years old. Since his wife had died one year before, he was survived by his two-year-old daughter.

His immortal testament read as follows:

"I have no words to express my apologies for sinking His Majesty the Emperor's vessel and causing the death of my subordinates by my carelessness. I am happy to tell you, however, that every member of my crew remained faithful to the last, bravely and calmly fulfilling their respective duties. Our only regret is that the world may misunderstand this disaster and come to regard the submarine as not worthy of further experiment. We sincerely hope that regardless of this disaster, you will continue to study and do your best to develop and improve the submarine. This is our one and only wish. If this wish is carried out, we have nothing to regret, for we have died for our country!"

A. The cause of submersion

When we tried to submerge, we went down too deep, so it was too late for us to shut the sluice-valve. Moreover, the chain was cut in half. Though we tried to shut it by hand, the water had already filled the rear part of the boat. It sank at a slant of 25 degrees.

B. The situation after submersion

The inclined angle of the elavation is about 13 degrees. As the switch-board got wet, the lights went out, the cable burnt up, and bad gas was generated. It is difficult to breathe. We went down at about 10 a.m. In the midst of this suffocating gas, we are trying to discharge water with the hand pump.

Upon submersion, we emptied the main tank. Though the lights were out, making it difficult to see the gauge, we realized we had finished emptying the main tank. We cannot use the electric current at all. The electrolyte overflowed, but only a little. The sea-water is not coming in. Chlorine gas has not been generated yet. There is only about 500 pounds of air left. Our only hope is the hand-pump. (Written by a faint glow from the conning-tower. Time: 11:45 a.m.)

Our clothes are wet. It is cold. A submarine crew must be able to act boldly as well as composedly and carefully. Without bravery, we cannot endure these hardships. I have always warned the men that they should not be overcome by difficulties in excess of circumspection. Though the world may laugh at my failure, I still believe that I have not mistaken in these words of mine.

The sea-gauge at the conning-tower shows 52. Though we tried to empty the water, it did not move even by 12 o'clock. As the depth is about ten fathoms here, this is natural.

It is necessary to choose candidates for submarine crew from among the excellent of the most excellent, both in mind and body. Otherwise, at a time like this we would be faced with additional difficulties. Luckily, every member of this crew is carrying out his duty well. I am very pleased with my men. I did not expect to return home alive. For that reason, I left my last will in the drawer of my desk in the 'Karasaki.' It is unnecessary to say anything about my private affairs. Mr. Taguchi and Mr. Asami, please take my will to my father.

Public Testament

Reverently, I beg His Imperial Majesty's favor not to leave the bereaved families of my subordinates in distress. This is my only wish.

Please extend my best regards and deep gratitude to the following:

1. Minister Saito — (Author's Note: the names of his seniors omitted).

Atmospheric-pressure has risen, and I feel that the tympanum is going to be ruptured.

(The names of a few more of his acquaintances were added here).

12:30. I feel much difficulty in breathing. I thought I had stopped the leakage of the gasoline, but I am getting intoxicated by it.

1. Commander Nakano (Author's Note: This was, in all probability, added as postscript to the names of his seniors).

It is now forty minutes past twelve."

So ended the last testament of First Lieutenant Sakuma. No proverb more quickly comes to one's mind than the one saying, "Not human are those who hear this story unmoved!" Again, no words strike one's mind with such moving and fresh power than the words of this testament written thirty years ago!

After thus hearing Captain I's stirring account of Captain Sakuma, Takao was more than ever interested in examining the elaborate copy of the famous testament in the school museum. So moved was he, not only by the sight of the testament, but by the photographs of the No. 6 heroes arranged on the wall with that of First Lieutenant Sakuma in the center, that he could not speak for a while.

"First Lieutenant Sakuma and Commander Hirose are our ideals at the Naval College. No one fails to aspire to become like one of them," said Masato, adding that Captain Sakuma's heroic and together with his subordinates occupied one whole page in the Naval Almanac.

"That First Lieutenant Sakuma has greatly influenced many who have followed in his steps, has certainly been revealed in the later history of the submarine, hasn't it?" mused Takao thoughtfully as he walked along.

"Take, for instance, the case of the disaster of Submarine No. 43 which occurred about 15 years after the tragedy of the No. 6," he continued. "Though he undoubtedly did it quite unconscious of actually copying the words of Captain Sakuma, Chief Warrant Officer Anami of No. 43 wrote practically the same last message in his testament—'I left home with no thought of returning alive!' Truly, it was a noble tradition Captain Sakuma left for the Navy to carry on!"

"But," added Takao as an afterthought, "how said that the crew of those unfortunate submarines never had the chance to participate in a real battle. Have you never thought of having yourself transferred to another ship where perhaps, you might have a better chance of distinguishing yourself?"

"No," was Masato's answer, which though smilingly uttered, nevertheless, revealed his firm frame of mind in regard to this point.

Soon arriving before the Submarine Shrine again, both stopped to pay their respects. Then turning to Takao, Masato surprised him with the question;

"Do you care to go into this Submarine No. 6?"

"What! Do you mean this submarine?"

Needless to say, Takao was more than eager to see the inside of this small submarine, only 73 feet long. After seeing the ventilator—said to have been the main cause of the tragedy in spite of its innocent resemblance to a bathroom chimney—it seemed to Takao that he could truly understand how the men must have suffered. Ascending some wooden steps, they found themselves in semi-darkness. Only a narrow light streamed down from the conning-tower.

As they made a round of the submarine in this semi-darkness where the smell of iron still remained, Takao was greatly surprised at the simpleness of the structure. Compared to the present-day training submarine, it was much narrower and had only one torpedo-tube.

"Just where was Captain Sakuma?" Takao was interested in learning as he looked at the conning-tower which was very small. It must have been here in this narrow round tube—seemingly too narrow to hold a man—that the Captain stood issuing his commands. It was here, too, with the air becoming thinner and thinner and the water rising slowly and steadily, and death drawing ever nearer, that the Captain must have written his testament. On the wall of the tube the letter 'A' printed in white, indicated the exact spot where he must have fallen.

Fourteen letters from 'A' to 'N' were printed at the places where each body had been found. As Commander I. had revealed, each man had died at his post. The hand-pump, which Sailor Endo had worked so desperately, was there with the letter 'I' standing out clearly in the dark.

Not wishing to desecrate this hollowed scene of tragedy, Takao remained silent. Though Masato had been here several times before, on this occasion, he, too, bowed in silence. The eternal stillness of Death reigned here supreme. It seemd those martyrs who had chosen death with fidelity were still sleeping there in peace.

So moved was Takao by what he had just witnessed that for a short while he could utter no word as they left the luckless No. 6.

"Excuse me. I forgot all about it, but aren't you hungry?" Masato asked as they walked out of the gate.

"Oh, that's all right. How can I ever thank you for showing me such a wonderful place!" was Takao's answer.

Taking a bus to the front of the Naval Station, they were soon walking up the slope to the Navy Club. On the way a petty officer suddenly came running toward them. He was evidently a Second-Class Warrant Officer. After saluting Masato, he began to talk to him at some length.

Later as they were eating their lunch in the dining-hall of the Navy Club, Masato began to talk about this subordinate of his whom they had just met, who, though three years older than Masato, seemed like a younger brother to him.

But Masato's voice so full of warmth and gentle affection as he talked of his subordinate, was entirely lost to Takao who as an artist was busily engaged in looking around the samewhat plain dining-hall of the Navy Club.

Chapter XVII
A Desire Long Cherished

Takao decided to leave Kure that night, for he knew Masato was very busy, and did not wish to trouble him by staying till Monday.

"Won't you stop here on your way to Tokyo again, if you can? If it is possible, I want to show you the inside of the harbor. You may be lucky enough to get aboard a warship then."

Masato who came to the station to see Takao off was gloomy, seeing he was departing so soon.

"Thanks, I'll come again. I'm very grateful to you," Takao said, thanking him again and again from the train window.

When the train-whistle blew, Masato suddenly using Kagoshima dialect and looking gently at Takao said,

"Well then, stick to your work. I will do the same."

Masato, holding the visor of his cap lightly, looked strangely lonely. Takao could not answer back. Takao, too, gazed at his bosom friend until they could sea each other no more. Once again Masato saluted Takao and then began to walk towards the exit.

Even when Takao changed cars at Hiroshima, Masato's lonesome-looking face still remained in his mind. And yet Takao, with great satisfaction, recalled the past two days at Kure.

"Masato has, indeed, become a fine officer. And how refined and pleasant all those officers were, whom I met at Fukuda Restaurant!" Takao said to himself. Takao knew that he had no qualification to live the naval life, but he was contented with the hope that he might paint it someday by touching and feeling the atmosphere.

"I was really fortunate that I could understand the spirit of the submarines."

Takao, thus thinking, fell asleep.

When he arrived at Shimonoseki, it was already morning.

Upon entering Kyushu, various emotions filled his heart. Because he had won the prize of the Navy Minister, he felt much easier about meeting his family. However, since it had been his fault for having run away from home, he hesitated to send word about the time of his arrival in Kagoshima. He wanted to go home unheralded that he might kneel down before his parents and apologize.

When the train passed Sendaicho, Takao's heart began to throb with excitement. As he looked at Mt. Sakurajima, his eyes filled with tears. To his great astonishment, he found Eda waiting for him when he arrived at Kagoshima Station.

"How did you know the time of my arrival?" As Takao questioned his sister, he was greatly surprised to see how she had changed. Indeed, during the six years which had elapsed since he had last seen her, she had become a woman.

"Masato informed us by telegram."

At those words, Takao remembered that he had told Masato he would catch the morning train. It was just like good old Masato to do this bit of unexpected kindness.

"Is father still angry with me?" Takao asked in a low voice.

"No, don't worry!" answered Eda speaking gently, very like a young wife comforting her husband.

Gazing intently at her profile, Takao was again struck by the great changes he saw in her. Her curled hair, beautiful neck, and the sleeves of her white dress all reminded him of a Tokyo woman. But her long eyelashes, high nose, and lightly closed lips gave an impression of shyness, a characteristic trait common to Kagoshima women.

Eda who had once climbed a tall tree and had been severely scolded, was now twenty years old. How she had changed!

As they got off the tram-car and walked along the street towards their home, Takao was caught in a flood of memories. The houses, the sign-boards in front of the shops—everything took him back to the good old days. Nothing had changed. As in a dream, he half-expected Masato in Kokura uniform, Yohei Tani, Bandai, and other boys to be coming towards him.

When they came to Shimoarata, he deeply inhaled the smell of the sea blowing in from Temposan Beach. The top of Mt. Sakurajima could be seen high above the roofs of the houses.

Now they were plodding along the road leading to his home. Takao's eyes clouded with tears so he could not see clearly.

When they reached the front gate, Eda ran into the house, but Takao stood still, ashamed to open the door.

Suddenly a voice of joy could be heard from within.

"Oh, Takao!" thus greeting him in a tearful voice, his mother appeared before him. With his head bent low like a criminal, Takao could not speak for some time.

Urged on by his mother, however, Takao stepped into the living-room where his father was sitting.

"Father, please forgive me. . . ."

"Now, now, let's not talk about the past," said his father turning his eyes away from his son who was now kneeling before him. The father's eyes, too, were filled with tears.

Three days passed like a dream. How dear one's native land was! The mountains, sea, fish, biwa (loquats)—even the pickles of his native land made Takao happy. His parents held nothing against their son's past. Even his friends received the artist cordially.

"Takao, I am old enough to retire from the municipal office. Shall we all go to Tokyo and make our home there? Of course, I don't mean now, but in a few years," said his father one day when they were alone in the room.

(To Be Continued)

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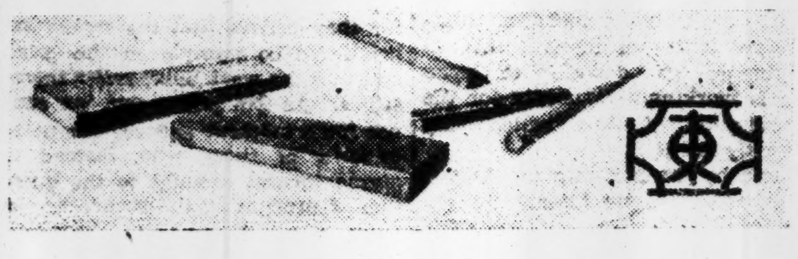

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1944

American Use of Chungking

Benigno S. Aquino's recent radio broadcast on the anniversary of the American occupation of Manila in 1898 contains a valuable object lesson for America's many pawns in the present war, on which Chiang Kai-shek would do well to ponder.

As Speaker Aquino of the now independent Philippine Republic emphasized, by August 1898 the Spanish forces, beseiged in Manila by insurgent Filipinos, were on the verge of surrender, and the victorious Filipino troops were poised for triumphal entry in their capital. Admiral Dewey, however, requested the Philippine commander, General Emilio Aguinaldo, to delay the triumphal march so that American troops might also share in the honor. Aguinaldo, too honest himself to see the other's guile, accepted. That acceptance delayed not only the triumphal march; it delayed Filipino independence nearly half a century, and might have delayed it indefinitely had not Japan arisen at last to champion all down-trodden Asia. For Dewey treacherously brought up sufficient fresh American troops to Manila to dominate the Filipinos, and himself marched his troops in to occupy Manila, shutting out the victorious Filipino forces. The Filipinos shed the blood. Their double-crossing ally robbed them of the fruits of victory; withheld the promised independence, and took their islands from them.

Forty-six years have passed since the new-born First Philippine Republic thus died, murdered in its cradle by America; half a century in which the Philippines have been used as the base for further American aggression in Asia.

America is now playing a similar game with Chungking. Parallel to America's pretense of helping the Filipinos to gain independence so that America might herself get power in their islands, is her pretense of helping Chungking so as to get China in America's grip. Parallel the supply of just enough arms and munitions to keep Chungking shedding its blood while America waits on the side-lines to reap the rewards. Parallel the use of Chungking to weaken Asia's guardian so that America can then rob China of her independence, as she did the Philippines of theirs. There, however, the parallel ends. Filipino did not fight against Filipino as Chinese fights against Chinese. Japan is a rising, not a falling power like Spain. Japan, moreover, is not fighting to retain conquered territories on the other side of the globe, but fighting from her own shores for her own and Asia's freedom.

Chiang Kai-shek fell into a carefully baited American trap when he refused the cooperation with Japan, advocated by Sun Yat-sen, and, at American instigation, took up arms against the one country that could help China to regain full sovereignty. But does Chiang Kai-shek think America has changed since 1898? Does he still believe that America would show more charity in China than she did in the Philippines in 1898? Does he think that after Chungking is still further weakened playing America's game he, without Japan, would have the strength to keep his country freer of American clutches than the Filipinos did theirs in 1898?

Fortunately for China, all China is not America's dupe. The greater part of China is already cooperating magnificently with Japan in the war for Asia's freedom. China's restoration to full sovereignty thanks to Japan's victories in this war of liberation has opened the eyes of many other Chinese previously duped by America. Japan's recent declaration that Chungking Chinese who do not support America are not looked upon by Japan as enemies, further opened the eyes of many more. Truth has already largely triumphed over American trickery in China. America, knowing the game is up, no longer troubles to hide her hand. American airmen now display their love of their Chungking allies not only by abandoning them in defeat, but in turning on them and mercilessly bombing them from the air. Chiang Kai-shek should read Benigno S. Aquino's speech of August 13 in conjunction with the murderous onslaught by America on the Chungking troops lined up in surrender after the fall of Hengyang and draw the only valid conclusion.

As America "helped" the Filipinos in order to help herself to the Philippines as a base for American mastery of the Pacific, so America is now "helping" Chungking solely with the ulterior motive of helping herself to Chinese resources, Chinese manpower, and China's bases, as instruments in her wider scheme of world mastery.

But Chinese independence is already assured without America's sinister aid. If full Chinese sovereignty is what Chiang Kai-shek has at heart, all he has to do is compound his personal differences with the government of independent China at Nanking; refrain from helping America undermine China's independence further; and cease pandering to America's ambitious designs on Asia, which alone delay Asia's peace and China's unity.

Exiled Forever

The action taken last week by an American West Coast farmers' association shows once again that words and deeds in the United States exist in two distinctly separate categories. This action was the passage by representatives of the association, which has an extensive membership throughout the five western states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, of a resolution urging that all Americans of Japanese ancestry be prohibited hereafter from returning to their homes in the Pacific coast states. The reason given for this proposed prohibition was that the Japanese were a race which could not live in harmony with the Americans.

A resolution urging the exclusion of Japanese subjects from certain strategic zones during the war might be understood. Indeed there is already a law providing for this very thing. But the latest resolution was aimed not at Japanese subjects but American citizens whose parents or grandparents happened to be immigrants from Japan. Moreover, the prohibition would not be temporary but permanent.

Most of these Americans of Japanese ancestry have had no connections with Japan, have never visited Japan, cannot even speak or write the Japanese language, and have no knowledge of Japan whatsoever. Why then should the farmers of the western United States desire that these Americans be prevented from returning to their homes? Because the Japanese are a race which cannot live harmoniously with the Americans?

Clearly, that is not the case. With characteristic American hypocrisy these farmers are masking their true objective with a false generality which passes muster today because of wartime passions. The Americans of Japanese ancestry whom they would now exile have been exemplary citizens, have worked hard, have done much to turn the western wilderness into a flowering garden of plenty. They, however, have offered competition to the American farmers of European descent. The war has come as a chance for the latter to eliminate these Americans of another color and to seize their holdings which they have eyed with covetousness.

The resolution of the farmers' association is a manifestation of the characteristic American attitude toward the helpless, whether they be minorities within the country or smaller nations without. The oppressive move against the helpless minority of Japanese ancestry is but a small part of the oppression of minorities habitually practiced, in wartime or peacetime, in the United States. Nowhere in the world is racial discrimination as severe as it is there. The foremost example of that discrimination, of course, is the shameful American treatment of the Negro Americans. But other groups, too, are subjected to bitter discrimination. Despite official American denunciations of the "persecution" of the Jews by other nations, the attitude toward the Jew in the United States is cruel. Some may hold positions of power, but in society the Jew is ostracized. The American complex of superiority is so overbearing that in the American vocabulary there is a derogatory name for almost all of the peoples of the world.

The resolution of the farmers' association thus serves to emphasize again that the ideal of equality proclaimed in the United States means nothing in reality. The matter of a few thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry being exiled forever from their homes may be small in itself. But it is a most significant indication of the racial prejudice and injustice which makes a mockery of all the propagandistic pretensions of the Americans.

UNEASINESS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES INCREASES

Chaotic Domestic Conditions Confuse Anglo-Americans

Editor's Note: In pointing out the Anglo-American restlessness which reflects the decisive character of the war at this moment, the financial magazine Nippon Hyoron comments in the following manner:

There are many indications pointing to a general fidgetiness of the Anglo-Americans. It is reflected in their present counter-offensives. We can also observe it in their effort to increase production. Now let us delve into its causes.

The factors involved in our enemies' production efforts that cause this uneasiness are as many as they are complicated. There are the economic and financial questions that have to do with their natural resources, labor and industrial setups, besides those elements that concern their political and social problems. These in turn affect their military campaign which to a large extent depends ultimately upon the development of the war situation at the front. These put together, with the attendant cross currents and contradictions, tend to act upon their mentality, causing restlessness.

Their conception of the industrial campaign is largely governed by the quantitative expansion of the industries. They put stress on numbers and volume, incorporate these results into their war strategy, and push their counter-offensives accordingly.

But when it comes to the consideration of general domestic conditions, other than those with a direct bearing on industry, which constitute another important factor in the pushing of their industrial campaign, their lack of insight is quite apparent. In other words, they do not want to go beyond the numerical and quantitative features of their production.

America's Weakness

Now, with the production campaign going on as it is, the situation that confronts America is one of marked weakness in that she can hardly expect to maintain her war power on the scale she wishes to. The weakness lies in her complicated domestic conditions. It is seen in the political friction and disturbances that go with the Presidential election.

Let us see to what extent this restlessness is reflected on their stock exchange. Since June 6, when the European invasion began, conditions on the New York Stock Exchange have shown a peculiar turn, the same being characteristic of the London market. For a long time after the beginning of the war, both markets had lost trading on the principal wares due to the unfavorable war situation; they had maintained an uncertain tone accompanied with a dull air of stagnation. But since the European invasion, both markets have been active. A single day's record turnover of 2,000,000 shares is claimed on the New York market.

Roughly speaking, the peculiarity of this phenomenon lies in the trend to sell war-time stock and a general tendency to buy up peacetime shares. Encouraged by the government announcements, a bullish tendency began to pervade the London Market, causing all the listed wares to go up. And particularly noticeable is the fact that what are considered to have a good chance after the war, like the automobile and other potential peacetime shares, have gone up conspicuously. Peculiar as it may look, this we must say is where the "time limit" has been reached. Surely it is indicative of the present state of the popular mind in both nations, which reflects their restlessness.

Let us see how the American industrial circles view this state of affairs. When the limit of America's war production was reached, as was the case at the beginning of this year, leaders of that country tried to jump over the top by stressing on a further expansion; but the stock exchange did not react to this until after the European invasion. The atmosphere of the American industrial circles can no longer be disturbed by any official raving, no matter how hard they may try it. What the industrial circles demand is a definite objective, with which to chart their future course. In short, they want to put a limit on the mobilization of workers.

Yet, singularly, the American authorities have not committed themselves to any definite view on it. Instead, they are rushing their counter-offensives in both theaters of war. Apparently they were driven to it from the aforesaid chaotic domestic conditions. They also want to switch the popular attention elsewhere. But, after all, there is no gainsaying the fact that the American war industry has reached the "time limit." Hence the industrial circles show much concern.

When their purposes are defeated in the present counter-offensives we may expect to see them fall into a dilemma from which they will never rise again. The present Anglo-American uneasiness all but forebodes it.

Lin Yu-Tang's Melancholy

British, U.S. Foreign Policy of Imperialism Bewilders And Grieves Americanized Chinese Author

By SHO SAITO

Previously, I had occasion to criticize Lin Yu-tang's two books, "My Country and My People" and "The Importance of Living." In the former book, the author attempted to portray in rosy colors a China which does not really exist, while in the latter he tried to point out the essential difference between traditional Chinese culture and Western culture—America's in particular. His other writings have caused a great deal of lively comment in international journalism, but as there was nothing particularly new in his arguments, I left them uncriticized.

Last autumn, he published a book entitled "Between Tears and Laughter," which has become the subject of a lively discussion in many quarters. I have not read his new book, and my knowledge of its contents has simply been acquired through the perusal of summarized reviews, thus, I am not in a position to make any detailed comment on this particular book. It is not difficult for me, however, to judge his present mentality from what I have observed in his past works.

In a word, Lin Yu-tang is a typical intellectual of a country under alien rule. Like Hu Shih, the former Chungking Ambassador to Washington, he is one of traders in culture, so to speak, who live by selling things Chinese to Western countries and things Western to China. The only difference between him and Hu Shih is that he cannot place absolute and implicit confidence in the supremacy of Anglo-American culture as Hu Shih does and consequently he is anxious to stress the beauty of Chinese national characteristics. Recognizing that it is futile to try to eliminate the racial idiosyncrasies from the Chinese, he is endeavoring to justify their racial traits.

Nevertheless, the fact that he is steeped deeply in Americanism cannot be denied. Despite his occasional expressions of discontent, he is entirely satisfied with his life in New York. He has become so accustomed to the modern conveniences which America offers him that he found it difficult to endure the miserably low standard of living in Chungking, which he visited once after the outbreak of the China Affair, and hurried back to America.

Gains Recognition

At the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, Chou Tso-jen, who was then in Peking, is reported to have remarked in a conversation with a certain Japanese scholar: "Where is China and where is Japan? The East in the true sense of the word is vanishing. I feel the downfall of the East." Chou's was a voice of grief expressed by a man who, strongly attached to things which seemed to be disappearing, was resigned to his inability to retain what seemed to be passing out of existence. Just at that time, Lin Yu-tang, leading a contented life in the center of Anglo-American culture, was singing hedonistic praises about ancient China. By passing lukewarm criticisms on modern Occident, with the attitude of a boy joking at the expense of his liberal-minded uncle, he was scoring some success in gaining recognition for his own point of view.

The greatness of modern Occident is not in what it gives or what it snatches from others. It lies in bemusing others into imagining that they are being given when they are really being robbed. The favorite way with America and Britain is to wrest things from others while pretending all the time to be giving them something. Full of self-complacency instilled by his sense of superiority as a civilized man, Lin appeared absolutely undisturbed by this execrable greatness of modern Occident.

Lin had always believed that the West had a well-developed civilization which made living easy and enjoyable and that there prevailed in the West the good sense to make mankind happy, for Anglo-American culture outwardly wore aspects which encouraged such a belief. In times of peace, Western hypocrisy may do no serious harm and Westerners may pretend to treat Asiatics as civilized men. But their attitude undergoes a complete change when they find any obstacle hindering the execution of their plan for world domination or when they find the vital interests of their international financial capitalists seriously affected.

Lin actually witnessed, to his bewilderment, the Anglo-American beasts showing their ferocious teeth. He realized only too late that America and Britain were absolutely indifferent to the welfare of China, that they have never treated colonial slaves with any friendly feeling, and that if they simulated friendship and protection, it was simply because they wanted to further their audacious scheme of converting Asia into a colony. Neither Winston Churchill nor Franklin Roosevelt cares a whit about China's welfare. Their minds are set solely on exploitation. Lin hates Japan but loves his country. He feels profound sympathy for oppressed Asia and India. The Anglo-Saxons have robbed India of freedom and they are now attempting to conquer Japan and China. Asia is now worn out and debilitated, and Japan is, indeed, the only Asiatic country which is putting up a really powerful resistance by mobilizing her enormous mechanical power and material resources.

Lin Awakens

It seems that these facts are just beginning to dawn on Lin's mind, for he has been displaying some courage in giving voice to his awakened feelings. China is seeking to change Asia's specific gravity in world politics by her big hopes and her independence and self-respect, he says, but no expression of thought can be more confusing than this. He also remarks that China, India and Japan—nay, the whole of Asia—are rising up to resist the Western countries, adding that the Western countries will be unable to check or hinder the exercise of the strong power of resistance which is inherent in China. But in actuality the Chungking Government, playing the role of an ignoble slave for America and Britain, is spending its whole energies to help the extension of Anglo-American influence. It has dispatched troops to aid Britain in thwarting India's independence. It is forcing hundreds of thousands of Chinese youths to shed blood for the detestable purpose of undoing the independence of Burma. All these acts show nothing but the servility of Chungking to the nefarious exploiters and invaders. In order to curry favor with them, Chungking is doing its best to cause the Asiatics to lose their present opportunity to realize the emancipation of Asia. Toward Japan, on whose efforts depends the success of the work of emancipation, it is showing infinite jealousy and hatred, making desperate efforts to bring about her ruin.

Lin's mentality as an intellectual of a country under alien rule asserts itself from time to time. In his opinion, the West embodies the highest standard of value for all things. He is, therefore, bewildered and uneasy to see the inconsistency in the foreign policy of the Anglo-Americans. He grieves and bemoans over this deplorable situation. He complains that Britain who is avowedly fighting for freedom is at the same time smiting the Indians struggling for freedom. He is, on the other hand, blind to the fact that many Chinese, including himself, are guilty of inconsistency in praying for the downfall of Japan who is working strenuously for the resuscitation of Asia which they fervently desire.

Faced by the fact that the Anglo-Americans have no interest in the welfare of Asia, Lin Yu-tang could not but be puzzled and feel downhearted. Though it bewildered him, it is a stern reality, and no amount of complaint or worry on his part can erase it. With guns and ammunition, self-seeking propaganda and great financial power, the Anglo-Americans are contriving to put the whole of Asia under their control. Once placed under their merciless domination, the Asiatics must cease to exist for all practical purposes.

First Duty

The first duty of the Chinese intellectuals is, then, to fight for the emancipation of slavery, and their work must begin by facing realities. They must at the same time discard those views which are debasing their souls. This is all that is required of Lin and other stray sheep, but it is no easy task to accomplish. It is as hard for the Japanese as for the Chinese, but in the case of the Japanese people, they are actually engaged in fierce fighting. They know too well that the only way to save them is to fight out the present war with unflagging energy and dauntless spirit. It is not against the Chinese that they are fighting but for the emancipation of Asia. This is an indisputable historical fact, and it is certainly wrong to connive at it. The Chinese people are also fighting.

Lin points out that various latent Asiatic influences are already rousing themselves up against the Anglo-Americans, and here he is certainly quite right. He pins high hopes to the rise of an awakened China, but mere pious hopes are of little avail. When we consider for whom and for what purpose Chungking is fighting, we are irresistibly reminded of the old formula of warfare in which the history of China abounds. It is on record that the Sungs, in league with the Yuans, destroyed the Chins, and after this conquest, or rather because of this conquest, the Sungs were subdued by the Yuans. We fail to see why Chungking makes common cause with Asia's most devilish foes and carries on a prolonged war against its fellow Asiatics.

Who was the first exponent of what Lin Yu-tang calls the mystic slogan of racial equality? Was it not by the Japanese delegate at the Versailles Conference that it was first urged? But what does racial equality really mean? Lin Yu-tang asserts that in a World State the racial problem and national enmities must of necessity be liquidated.

The principles of equality, justice and freedom rendered threadbare by constant use since the independence of America and the French Revolution are then brought forward again. He says that when the world is reduced to a single unit, a faith must develop that no country is superior to any other. In this assertion is discernible the forlorn internationalism of the weak and the defeated. According to him, this faith must be based on the rule that all races are equal as human beings. Equality cannot be demonstrably established in regard to States, as in the case of individuals, when intellect, originality and morality are taken as the standards of judgment, and, therefore, he claims, recourse must be had to the contention that all races are equal because they are like human beings. It is not, however, correct to say that all are equal because they are men. Just as individuals differ in looks, in character and in ability, so are races and States anything but equal. When the Asiatics fall under the spell of the beautiful illusion of equality, they are running the grave risk of being reduced to the miserable state of colonial slavery.

Advocates Racial Equality

"Racial equality" which Japan advocates and which was adopted as one item of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration does not imply such a vain glorification of internationalism or humanism. We admit the fact that races differ from one another, but we take our stand strongly against any legal or social discrimination being forcibly imposed by unscrupulous invaders upon other races, simply because of difference in the color of the skin, in order to satisfy their lust for domination. Our racial equality means to enable all peoples to have their proper places in the world. Our purpose is to eliminate artificial compulsion exerted by insolent intruders, in accordance with this great natural truth. We must demonstrate by an unconquerable spirit and the sacrifice of blood how vain and how weak are petty artifices invented by crafty intruders to oppress and stifle the Asiatics. Herein lies the significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

The attainment of freedom and independence by Asia will lead to the peace of the whole world, and then the harmony of living will tone up the morality of mankind. Lin's supposition in this regard is correct, but it would be futile to appeal to America and Britain for the bestowal of these fine things, for they believe that the strong are privileged to trample on the weak and that the weak must suffer themselves. As Lin points out, we cannot for a moment endorse the point of view of those who, instead of giving earnest thought to the question of preventing the recurrence of warfare and that of establishing a better world, are talking glibly of international policing or armed control of the world. Supposing, for argument's sake, that the war ends in complete victory for the anti-Axis side, and supposing, again, that the postwar plans drafted at the Cairo and the Teheran conferences are carried out in their entirety, what state of affairs would come about in the world? Their obvious scheme to restore the principle of the balance of power which prevailed in Europe would, as Lin asserts, divide the world into an Anglo-American community and a non-Anglo-American community, and this would mean the creation of a world in which these rival communities would have to live in an atmosphere of armed friendship and "hostile" comradeship. The influence of one group would gain in power and that of another group decline. Some alliance would drop behind and a new alliance come into being. In this way, one balance of power after another would go by the board after a short precarious existence, culminating, no doubt, in another inundation of bloodshed.

Lin Yu-tang predicts the outbreak of a third world war in such circumstances. His prophecy, though terrible, would come true, should things take the course above indicated. He is pathetic when he remonstratingly reminds the Anglo-Americans that if they pursue their imperialism relentlessly, the time will surely come when even Chinese in Chungking, consumed with hatred for Anglo-American imperialism and unable to put up with the abject position to which they are condemned, will give up America and Britain in favor of peoples of darker skins as her allies. The only regret is that he seems to be oblivious of the glaring fact that Chungking traitors are actually aiding America and Britain in their oppression of darker races. He ought to weigh carefully the fact that it is the inhabitants of the eastern seas with the same skin as the Chinese who are now fighting hand-in-hand with the Burmese and Indians.

RUBBER INDUSTRY IN SHANGHAI GROWS

Pre-War Foreign Commodities Being Rapidly Replaced

By SACHI KAWAHADA

The beginning of the rubber industry at Shanghai dates back to the 13th year of the Chinese Republic, or 1924, when a course was established tentatively at the Labor University which had been founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of new China.

In those days, the automobile tires and other rubber goods for industrial purposes which were obtainable on the Shanghai market were mostly the products of the Goodyear, Goodrich, and Firestone companies. Meanwhile, the boots, shoes, and other rubbers for daily use at Shanghai were also from the United States, most of them being the products of the Ked and Food Companies. The foppish native people there scrambled for the American shoes and overshoes. The tires for rikisha, however, were exclusively from Japan, for they were produced by the Naigai Rubber Company and the Dunlop Rubber Company which practically monopolized the Shanghai market. Soon, Japanese rubber boots and shoes began to appear on the market. They were much cheaper than the American goods, and soon began to replace the American products. The monthly import of the Japanese rubber boots and shoes at Shanghai reached 1,500,000 pairs. The anti-Japanese movements which were started in 1927, however, quickly developed into a nationwide boycott against all commodities from Japan, reducing the import of the Japanese rubber goods almost to nil.

Thereupon, a Chinese trader in Japan, by engaging the services of some Japanese experts, established the first rubber company at Shanghai. This company had a remunerative business, which encouraged other Chinese traders in Japan to establish a new rubber company at Shanghai in 1928, and another in 1929. The rubber company established in 1928 is known at present as the biggest rubber company there, namely the Tachunghwa Rubber Company, while the one established in 1929 is known as the Ichang Rubber Company which is also doing a brisk business.

Due to the outbreak of the Shanghai Incident in January, 1932, the Japanese experts who were working in collaboration with the Chinese rubber companies, were obliged to withdraw from Shanghai. By that time, the number of rubber companies at Shanghai had reached 45.

Regain Prosperity

During the Shanghai Incident, these rubber companies sustained considerable losses. After the restoration of peace, however, they regained their former prosperity, and by 1936 the rubber industry there was at its zenith, the daily production of rubber boots and shoes reaching 200,000 pairs, which means 70,000,000 pairs a year.

The outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, however, dealt a deadly blow to the rubber industry in Shanghai district, most of the rubber companies there being either reduced to ashes or badly damaged. For some time, they had to suspend their activities entirely.

In keeping with the moving of the battlefield into the interior of China, many of the rubber goods manufacturers of Shanghai, including some Japanese, resumed activities. And some soon began to do a remunerative business.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Shanghai Settlement was placed under the control of the Japanese Forces which at once seized all the enemy property in the district. The Chinese rubber goods manufacturers who had been conducting their business in accordance with their respective policies, including many who had been working in close cooperation with the American or the British warehouse companies there, were obliged to follow a new path. All of them, even those who were more or less anti-Japanese, approached the Japanese businessmen, so that they might continue their activities under the new circumstances. This resulted in the establishment on January 31, 1942, of the Federation of the Japan-China Rubber Industry Unions of Shanghai, which had for its members the Rubber Industry Union of Shanghai, formed by 15 Japanese firms and the Rubber Manufacturers Union of the Special Municipality of Shanghai, consisting of 16 Chinese rubber companies.

Refused to Join

It is remarkable in this connection that at the time of the formation of the federation, some of the Chinese manufacturers were not willing to join it, and not a few remained outside, in spite of the earnest advices of their business friends. As time passed, however, they were moved by the fair and impartial policy of the federation, and, of their own accord, entered into the organization one after another in quick succession. At the end of 1942, the federation had for its members 34 Chinese and 21 Japanese rubber companies, making a total of 55, which practically include all the Japanese and Chinese firms in the district.

On January 9, 1943, the National Government of Nanking declared war against the United States and Britain with a strong resolution to play an important role in the construction of Greater East Asia in close collaboration with Japan.

Thereupon, the Chinese rubber goods factories at Shanghai found it necessary to do their best to produce various necessities of war, mainly rubber boots and shoes for use by the Nanking Government troops. Thus, the Japanese and Chinese companies at Shanghai, hand in hand with each other, are now doing their best for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

This reminds one of the constrained feeling during the time when a serious study was being conducted of a substitute for rubber in the prewar days when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, with the aid of Van Mook, were planning the economic isolation of our country. Today, the rubber goods manufacturers of Japan and China are in a position to establish any plan for the future without any anxiety about the supply of rubber. Looking back to the helpless position in which the rubber goods manufacturers of Japan were left in the prewar days, the immensity of the debt to the Imperial Japanese Forces which have placed under control the inexhaustible resources of rubber in the southern Pacific cannot be overlooked.

Future Promising

At any rate, assured of an immense supply of rubber and of subsidiary materials for the industry the rubber industry world of Shanghai will be in a position to supply, not only the Chinese market, but also all the markets in the southern and western Pacific with all types of rubber goods. After the construction of a new order in East Asia as well as in Europe, the commodities made in Shanghai district may practically monopolize the rubber markets of the world.

In order to hasten the arrival of such a day, it is necessary to develop heavy industries in Central China which are essential for the support of the rubber industry. Fortunately, many smelting furnaces of smaller sizes are now under construction in different parts of Central China in keeping with Japan's progress in the construction of her wartime structure. Those furnaces which are intended for cooperation with Japan in increasing the production of iron and steel will lead to the establishment of a heavy industry to support the lighter industries of Shanghai. It is very remarkable that the Chinese manufacturers, at the general meeting of the Federation of the Japan-China Rubber Industry Unions held at Shanghai on last April 19, decided to devote their major efforts to the production of munitions, i.e., boots and shoes for soldiers, giving only a minor attention to the expansion of their productive power. It goes without saying that they decided to take a measure like this in view of the declaration of war by the Nanking Government against the United States and Britain, and in keeping with the industrial circles of Japan whose efforts are devoted to the increase of the fighting strength of the Imperial Japanese Forces. The attitude taken by the Chinese businessmen in this connection deserves admiration, because business in Shanghai had been managed by liberalism.

Fruits of Wisdom

Unblessed is the son who does not honor his parents; but if reverent and obedient to them, he will receive the same from his own children.—Euripides.

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Time will bring light whatever is hidden; it will conceal and cover up what is now shining with the greatest splendor.—Horace.

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Patience is so like fortitude that she seems either her sister or her daughter.—Aristotle.